THE DRUNKEN ARMY OF FLORIDA.

Suprespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. U. S. STEAM-SLOOP BROOK' TN. Off Pensacola Har for,

Tuesday, Feb. 1.2, 1861. Onite unexpectedly to us, an o portunity is today presented to forward, b's private conveyance, letters to our friends at the North. I need not tell you that I embrare it with avidity, to apprise you of the state of existing things at this

Since our arrival bore on the 3d inst., our life has been one of coraparative inactivity: our vessel has been dr Ating first one way, then the other, with the "screw up;" and we relieving the monetony of our life by speculating at what period our progressive Government will see fit to communicate such orders to us, that we may rearrange affairs at this place. We have been expecting them, and that to the effect that will justify us in the immediate retaking of the Navy Yard, and other property, now in the hands of the insurgents.

This movement of Secession in this portion of the State of Florida is a perfect farce, and is destined to become a complete failure. Already the major portions of the inhabitants of Pensacola are fully satisfied with, and assert that they have had sufficient of the novel excitement they have been for some time participating in, and new that they are beginning to feel some of the effects of separating themselves from their sister States, are thoroughly disgusted with the subhme feeling of independence.

Personal observation and communication have preved anew to me what I assured you was the case in my last letter, viz: That there are still remaining here many good and true Union-loving men-men who have not been carried away with this suicidal excitement, but are those who have gazed into the future, and have discerned the terrible and inevitable results of the inauguration and carrying out of this movement.

A portion of these loyal men come off to our vessel whenever an opportunity occurs, so that; they may escape observation, and almost invariably bring with them, for our sustenance and t comfort, some of the necessities of life. Such has been their noble and heroic conduct, that both our officers and crew will refer to this epoch ass a memorable one in the history of the Segession :

The town of Pensacola is held in possession by a mob of about 400 persons, 300 of these being from Alabama; those from Mississippi that were recently here, have decamped to their homes. They came here with the avowed intention of assisting the undisciplined gang, called soldiers, that were here before them, but it would seem their only purpose in visiting this section, was of eating and drinking everything there was to be obtained, either by fair or foul means, and then evacuating; in this they were eminently successful, and when they had accomplished it, shook off the dust of their feet against the city. The citizens that have visited our vessel, in

form us that the condition of these so-called soldiers is miserable beyond description, they possess no money, clothes or provisions-in fact it is nothing more than a drunken rabble, being such a terror to the whole neighboring county, that the establishment of a guard has been neces mary to protect the wives and families of certain citizens. These outlaws here, in their denthexpeditions, entered houses when the male members were absent, and with pistols presented at the heads of the female members thereof, demanded all the provisions the house contained; in case of refusal, as has occurred in one instance, insult upon insult was heaped upon the heads of the unprotected females. Their sole occupation is nothing less than robbery, and every chance that is given is availed of by them.

As you are well aware, they have possession of Forts McRes and Barrancas, and they have erected a few six-pounders along the beach. This seems, as far as my observation extends, to be everything of note or importance accom-plished by them. Discipline and order are unknown within their ranks.

I have to inform you that the U. S. steamer Wyandotte enters and departs from the port with a flag of truce flying at her mast-head! It makes our very blood boil to witness this humiliating spectacle, and the bowing of the knee by the President of our country to these highwaymen of the deepest cast. We have thought how truly lamentable it is that such inefficiency and weakness, as has recently been observed by us. should have characterized the administration of our Executive head.

Among the other atrocities committed by this gang, "fighting for liberty," is that at the time of the capture, or rather surrender of the Navy-Yard, there was deposited there 7,000 tons of coal for our naval vessels, belonging to the United States Government. This coal these fellows are at present selling at a ruinous price; in fact, simply what it cost to freight it: and the proceeds are being appropriated by them. If this can be called aught else but robbery, I should like to know it.

I would not have you to understand that all the men under arms here are such deeply dyed characters as those alluded to, who, for personal olument, would stoop to any act, however base and atrocious it may be; not by any means. As I truly believe that some among them, unconmected with these base acts, are perfectly sincere in their convictions, and think that the taking up of arms is justifiable, these misguided men are those whom we should pity; they will soon discorn the error of their ways. On the contrary, there are others who de not at all sympathize with them, but for the sake of their lives are really compelled to join the rebel band, and ament to every proposition advanced by them. In connection with this, I have to tell you that an old, grey-headed man, whose winters had sumbered seventy or more, and who had resided in Pensacols for 20 years, was driven from the pl; see a short time since. He was given but four hor ws notice by the leaders to leave, and was told that if after the expiration of that period he remained, they would not answer for his personal sailty. The tottering old man, upon the verge of the grave, and one whom a savage would not form, was driven from friends and home simply because he had avewed he still loved the glorious Unlan. He is now living on board the Wyandotte, where no harm can come to him. I narrate this to reveal how far their espionage extends.

The only one thing desired by us is to receive order from Washington to retake the Government wroperty here. We could disperse the parties that now have possession of it in two hours, and hold it with our soldiers and sailors egainst any oc'ds.

It is becoming perfectly outrageous that we

-Standard Stands Standard or

should be stationed here, subject to merciless gales, and the eight of such contemptible action as are daily occurring, and still be unable to raise a dissenting voice or deprecating hand.

Again, we could, without any trouble whatever, land our troops a' Fort Pickens; but no, we cannot; unless orders arrive, we are powerless. It is a burning shame that the brave and gallant Lieut. Slemmer, who sadly needs reënforcemente, should not have the troops we have on board and which were originally intended for him. This officer is a fitting co-equal with Majer Anderson, and deserves much praise for his conduct upon many trying occasions. It is the opinion of many that were it not for our presence Fort Pickens would have been attacked several days since. As it is, our large guns are a terror to them-they knowing fully well that in case of necessity we should use them, and that in a manner to do terrible execution.

The frigate Sabine and sloop-of-war St. Louis are lying alongside us. The Macedonian left us on Saturday for Vera Cruz. (A recent gale drifted us seventy miles to leeward.)

We are totally in the dark as to how affairs are progressing at the North. The one thing we care and hope for is that an immediate settlement, one way or the other, may be consum

SEIZURE OF VESSELS AT SAVANNAH.

The following is Gov. Zrown's explanation of his order to seize certain 'cessels belonging to citizens of New-York, lying in the harbor at Savannah:

New York, lying in the harbor at Savanuah:

EXECUTIVE DEBPARTMENT,

MILLEGEVIELE, Feb. 21, 1861.

SAR: On the 5th day of this month I directed you to call out sufficient military force, and seize all ships then in the harbor of Savannah belonging to citizens of the State of New-York. The reasons for the seizure were briefly stated in the order. Citizens of this State had been robbed of their property by the police of New-York, acting under the authority of that State. I had demanded the restoration of the property to its owners. The Governor of that State had given an evasive reply, excepting to the form of the demand sent by telegraph, which clearly evinced his disposition not to comply by ordering the restoration of the property. If the protection of this State were not in such case afforded to its citizens, it not only invited further aggressions upon their rights, but forfeited all just chain to their allegiance. I therefore had no alternative left but to order reprisals. This is the mildest remedy provided not only by the law of nations, but by the law of nature for the redress of grievances between sovereign States in the last resort.

Your prompt execution of the order, by the seizure of five vessels owned by citizens of New-York, met by highest approval. The seizure was made on the morning of that

highest approval. The seizure was made on the morning of the 8th of this month. On the evening of that day, I mailed to the Governor of New-York, at Abany, a communication station the Albany, a communication stating the fact of the seizure, with the reasons for it; and that I should hold the ships till justice should be done the injured citizens of this State, by the restoration of the property of which they had been robbed by the police of the City of New-

On the night of the 9th inst., I received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. G. B. Lamar of New-York, dispatch from Mr. G. B. Lamar of New-York, whom I had appointed agent to receive the guns seized by the police, if delivered up by the authorities, stating that the guns were then at the command of their owners, and asking me to release the ships. At the same time I received a dispatch from Mr. John Boston, the Col-lector of the port of Savannah, stating that he had just been informed by Mr. Lamar, that the guns had heen delivered in.

just been informed by Mr. Lamar, that the gains had
been delivered up.

Regretting the necessity which compelled me to resort to a means of redress which, while matural and
legal, might interrupt the commerce between the two
States, and expose to temporary hardship individual
eitizons of New-York, whose property, under the laws
of nations, is subject to seizure for such outrages committed by the authorities of their own State, though mitted by the authorities of their own State, though they may disapprove and condemn them, I was deter-mined not to occupy the position of an aggresser for a single hour. So soon, therefore, as I was informed that the authorities of New-York had made reparation for the robbery. I immediately ordered the release of have the guns shipped to Savannah, that they might be delivered to their owners. He now informs me have the guns shipped to Savannah, that they might be delivered to their owners. He now informs me that he demanded their shipment, and was informed by the Superintendent of the Police of New-York that he had changed his mind, and that he would not now permit the guns to be shipped; but that he would order the further seizure of what he is pleased to call the outer-band swinds."

"contraband articles."

Twelve days have passed rince I mailed to the Governor of New-York the communication above referred to, and I have received no response from him. He has not only refused, therefore, to order the restoration of the property of which his police had plundered our citizens, within the limits of his own State, on a demand sent by telegraph, but he has neglected and refused to gaswer a written communication uses the raband articles." fused to answer a written communication upon the subject, sent to him through the regular medium of the

mail.

While I held possession of the vessels seized, my agent was informed that the guns were at the command of their owners. Acting upon this assurance, I ordered the release of the vessels; and my agent is now informed that the officer in possession of the guns has changed his mind, and that he will not now permit them to be returned to their owners. These facts show very clearly that it is the settled policy of the authorities of New-York to subject our commerce to a surveillance which we cannot with honor submit to, and to seize upon our property and plunder our citizens at o seize upon our property and plunder our citizens at their pleasure.
Under these circumstances, I feel that I, as the Ex-

Under these circumstances, it cer that I, as the Ex-centive of Georgia, would prove recreant to the high trust reposed in me by my fellow citizens, were I to refuse to protect their rights against such unprovoked aggression, by all the means which the law or nations, or the constitution and laws of this State have placed

or the constitution and laws of this State have placed at my command.

It therefore becomes my duty again to direct you to call out such military force as may be necessary for that purpose, and to renew the reprisals, by the eximine, as soon as practicable, of vessels in the harbor of Savannah, or other property in the city or elsewhere, within your reach, belonging to the State, or to citizens of New-York, at least equal in value to double the amount of the original seizures made by you. You will hold the property so seized subject to my order; and it will be released when the guns in question (to gether with any other property of our citizens which and it will be released when the glass in deschool (coperative with any other property of our citizens which has been, or may, in the mean time, be unlawfully seized by the authorities of New-York, are actually shipped from the harbor, and are beyond the reach or control of the police of the City of New-York, or the authorities of that State.

Respectfully, JOSEPH E. BROWN. Col. HENRY R. JACKSON, Aid-de-Can.p. Savannah, Ga.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB, This association, one of the relics of the memorable campaign of 1860, has continued to hold regular meetings for the discussion of patriotic subjects. At its stated meeting, held last night in the Cooper Institute, Simeon Draper presiding, the Hon. Henry J. Ray-mond was the principal speaker, and a large audience were assembled to hear him. Mr. Raymond spoke, of course, on the polities and Republican policy of the day, and his tone was, on the main point, in favor of compromise, urging strongly the good qualities of the bill of Chas. Francis Adams of Massachusetts, for the settlement of national difficulties, on the ground that its adoption would secure the favor of the Border

After dwelling on what had proved itself to be the After dwelling on what had proved itself to be the "Kansas lesson," Mr. Raymond considered the Ena-bling Act for New-Mexico, recommended by Mr. Adams, and said that by his recent visit to Washington he had satisfied himself that the people of the Border States were for the Union; they had frequently sent North for material aid to carry an election, but never had they saked of the North for less than now. They asked simply that such an enabling act should be passed, in order that they might stand on their own ground, and on it they would be sure to win for freedom.

edom. The audience here became very critical; more than The addience here became very critical; more than a dozen of them put in pithy remarks, some suggesting difficulties with the Enabling act, others making speeches contradictory to the speaker, many asking pointed questions, such as few but Mr. Raymond could have answered so satisfactorily. All of them breathed a pretty strong anti-compromise feeling. In reference to the policy of the new Administration, he thought the Quaker's idea was right: "Friend, I will not strike thee, but I will hold thee uneasy." Some of the necessary forts should be retaken, and the others let go. Let the Government collect the revenue by vexels; resistance would require the rebels to strike the first blow, and the responsibility would be their own. At the close, Mr. Raymond was loudly applanded. Chauncey Shaffer made an excellent speech of lifteen minutes. fifteen minutes

Let the protection duty of twenty-four per cent, be removed, and we are afraid the segar of Louisiana will be crushed sugar.

the purpose of the Republicans, under this bill, to re-enforce the forts in the second States now held by the

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1861. The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMSON (Dem., N. J.) presented a petition in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. DIXON (Rep., Conn.) presented a petition in favor of the Porter State resolutions.

wor of the Border State resolutions.
The joint resolution to repeal the resolution in favor f George Fisher, was taken up and passed.
The Oregon War Debt bill was taken up, and on

XXXVITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Oregon War Debt bill was taken up, and de-motion of Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) a Committee of Conference was appointed on the amendment of the

House.
The bill for the erganization of the Territory of Colorado was taken up.
Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) moved that the Senate
concur in the amendment of the House.
Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., ill.) opposed the amendment

of the House. Amendment was agreed to-Yeas, 26;

Nays, 18. The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Nevada was taken up and passed.

The bill to organize the Territory of Dakota was

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the amendment placing a duty on ten and coffee.

The Post-Route Mill was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD Rep., N. Y.) presented the credentials of Ira Haras, Senator elect from the State of New York. the existing fact—and then treat with it, instead of involving and threatening the country with civil war! No man had more love for the Union than himself, but it must be one of equality, and K-ntucky would stand by no other. In arraigning the Republicans, he said that they had rejected all propositions from the Border Slave States, and to accept less than what they contained would be dishonorable.

Mr. CORWIN (Rep., Ohio) moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Thursday, at 10 cooks.

New-York.

Mr. LATHAH (Dem., Cal.) then moved that the Senate agree to the House amendments to the Post-Route bill, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) introduced a supplemental Post-Route bill. Laid over to be printed.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance.

The amendment for the Arsenal in Texas was stricken out, on the ground that Texas had taken possession of the Arsenal.

the Arsenal.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) made a report from
the Committee of Conference on the Consular and
Diplomatic bill, which was agreed to. So the bill

stands passed.

A number of amendments were offered to the Army bill, most of which were disagreed to.

A number of amendments were offered to the Army bill, most of which were disagreed to.

Mr. BAKER (Rep., Oregon) offered an amendment appropriating \$30,000 for the protection of emigrants to Oregon, and argued in favor of his amendment.

Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) thought the amount was not sufficient to give any protection.

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) spoke against the amendment, claiming that it was against the rules of the Senate and against the Constitution. We might as well ask for money to protect travelers to Charleston, or along the avenue, in what is called the present "artificial crisis."

Mr. BAKER replied, saying that the Senator from Virginia had a Constitutional objection to everything.

Virginia had a Constitutional objection to everything. Don Quixote was not more feroclous in fighting against the windmill. He thought, if the Senator's views valied, it might soon be necessary to have protection oing to Charleston. Ir. MASON said that on the question of propriety

Mr. MASON said that on the question of propriety
the Senator from Oregon was evidently educated in a
different school from himself. If the Constitution was
to be derided when spoken of, then the Senator and
those with whom he acts will soon make the Government, as, indeed, they have already done, a Government of irresponsible power. States have abandoned,
broken, and violated the Constitution, and the Senator
might rest assured that those who go to Charleston
will take no protection of the Government—they want
no aid from this Government—none!

The amendment was adopted—Yeas 23, Nays 17.
Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Ark.) offered an amendment

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Ark.) offered an amendment of give a full set of The Congressional Globe to ex to give a full set of The Congressional Globe to each Senator who has not received it.

The amendment was debated at some length, and

disagreed to.
After further consideration, the bill was reported to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1861.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Ill.) rose to present the petition of 226 voters of Illinois, praying the adoption of the peace proposition heretofore submitted by himself.

Mr. EDGERTON (Rep., Ohio) objected.

Mr. KELLOGG was surprised that any one should be unwilling to admit an expression of the people, while we are being hurried into the calamities of civil war and the disruption of the Government is threatened.

Mr. EDGERTON replied the gentleman could present the petition under the rules. that State, signed by men of all parties, in favor of the

that State, signed by men of all parties, in large of a Crittenden proposition.

The SPEAKER presented the producings and resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

Laid on the table.

The House took up the Volunteer bill.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) resumed his remarks in favor of it, which he argued merely gave a construction to laws already in existence. It was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the President the means for performing his duty, and to point out the congress to put into the mands of the Freedom the means for performing his duty, and to point out the mode in which he should do it. They could not be released from this obligation. He repeated that the President should have the power to execute the Constitution in all its parts. The highest duty of a government, which dates far anterior to all constitutions, is preserve its existence. Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.) said it was the purpose of

the dominant party, plainly manifested and openly avowed, to drive through the bill by the pressure of an irrepressible rule. As this was a foregone conclusion, he hoped it would pass at once, to the end that the people of Virginia and the South may be aroused to the perila which the people of Virginia and the South may be aroused to the perils which menace their destruction. He defiantly challenged them to assume the attitude of hostility corresponding to their bloody designs. He knew the Republican party are resolved never to recognize the independence of the seceded States, nor to surrender the control over the captured forts. In short, they are resolved to permit the South no other alternative but submission or subjugation. In the event that the South short, they are resolved to permit the South no other alternative but submission or subjugation. In the event that the South declines to capitulate, co-ercion by arms is their purpose and policy. Who so bold as to deny this assertion? He desired to proclaim to the country that the policy of the dominant party and the meconing Administration is to carry shaughter and sword into the bosoms of the people of the South, rather than tolerate the existence of a Southern Con-

federacy. The object is to chastise and subdue the second States.

By this bill the President may carry on against a vigerous hostility. In fact, it was a measure of idal and civil war clearly against the letter and

fatricidal and civil war clearly against the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) said Mr. Pryor had indulged in a strain of declamation and denanciation similar to that of his colleague (Mr. Bocock). The Republicans were accused of meditating coercion, when everything they had done and said had no such bearing. The gentleman expressed the hope that the bill would speedily pass for the purpose of arousing Virginia and the South. He did not thus prock to research to the bill or to Congress, but to aronsing Virginia and the South. He did not thus speak to reason, to the bill, or to Congress, but to the Convention of Virginia, and to the assemblies of the South who are taking action against his own mother country. The gentleman's own statement that a Confederacy exists within the United States should induce us to draw around ourselves all the means of power and protection we can command. If we are a nation, we ought to show it. What are the means of power and processors we are a nation, we ought to show it. What are the pillars of government? Goodness, wisdom, and power. There can be no Government without power, and no law without sanction, the omission of which would be mere advice. The bill now pending was for means of defense, and for the sake of pease. He contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the bill, which only extended the provisions of existing laws. Jefferson and Madison and other Presidents had power Costs troops. He repeated that the bill is Jefferson and Madison and other Presidents had power to call out State troops. He repeated that the bill is intended to aid in the execution of the laws, maintain intended to aid in the execution of the laws, maintain our common Government, and protect and shield our citizens in all sections. He did not make war on the Southern States, but every man who raised his hand against the Government, as in the Southern States, was in rebellion against it. If gentlemen have affection for the country, let them rally around its standard. There is no peace if people will not show more loyalty. The peace and safety of society depend on the Government, which every man is bound to support, and the Government is bound to support every man. There was no right for any State to secode.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) asked whether it was

checked States and held by the Federal Government, and to recapture the forts taken therein, unless they shall be surrendered.

Mr. CURTIS replied that his purpose was to support the Constitution as it is, until some power shall be vested in him to do otherwise. He had sworn to support the Constitution, and must do so. It may not be necessary to reenforce those forts in the present exasperated state of the public mind. He (Curtis) recognized rebellion and civil war as existing in the South. He would resort to all honorable means to avoid a conflict of arms and did not believe it would be necessary to move an army thither until the people carry their hostilities against the United States.

Mr. BURNETT (Dam., Ky.), though not satisfied with the answer, said he must accept it. He asked another question. In executing and enforcing the laws, do you hold it necessary in doing so to reenforce the Southern forts, in possession of the Federal Government, and to recapture the property?

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) replied, he was not going to say in open seesion and in public, what it may Mr. HICKMAN'S motion for a call of the House Mr. BURNETT asked him whether he was fillibus Mr. HICKMAN replied that he wanted to come to a vote, not only on all pending propositions, but on every proposition that can be presented. He wanted to put his negative on such and every one, so that the whole country might see where he stood. He was willing to withdraw kis motion, provided the propositions could be presented for vote without discussion. Mr. RUST (Dem., Ark.)-That 's all we on this side Want.
Messrs. CORWIN, WASHBURNE (III.), GROW,

and others, engaged in conversation with a view to compromise the differences.

Mr. BURNETT said he and his friends would not

for hostile purposes.

Mr. SIMMS (Dem., Ky.), in his seat, said "mur-

ing in the Executive Chamber and Senate of the United States, striking at their own mother—their mother

Mr. BURNETT believed with Mr. Pryor that th

passage of this bill was a foregone conclusion, and de clarative of war. Such measures never passed Con gr. se nor received the approval of any President Those who framed and put the Constitution into opera

tion expressly declared that under no circumstances, in no concivable state of case, were the militia of the several States ever to be called into service by the

NAYS—Mesers Adams (Masz.), Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Elsir, Blake, Brayton Eufinton, Burlingane, Burnbam, Butterleid, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Colfax, Concling, Curtis, Delano, Buell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Farnaworth, Fenton, Ferry, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hasklickman, Hoard, Howard (Mich.), Hutchins, Kellogr (Mich.), Kenyon, Leach (Mich.), Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, Morrill, Morse, Olin, Palmer, Porter, Potter, Potter, Potter, Boulding, Spinner Stanton, Stevens, Tappan, Theast, Compkins, Train, Trimble, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn, (Ill.), Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood-uff-74

Mr. BOULIGNY (S. Am., La.), before voting, said

his was the most outrageous bill ever introduced in congress. Shame on the head and shame on the man

rho brought it here!
Mr. GROW (Rep., Ps.) moved to proceed to the con-ideration of territorial business, which has been set

for to-day.

The SPEAKER said the report of the Committee of

Thirty-Three had precedence.

Mr. GROW moved to postpone this subject till tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) moved to postpone till

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mo.) said if the latter motion

was carried, the period of the session would be so ad-vanced that they would not be able to consider the

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.)-In other words, it

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.) called him to order.

revailed.

Mr. POTTER (Rep., Wis.) and others making a few emarks amid the greatest possible confusion and calls

The SPEAKER said Mr. Hickman had risen to a

point of order, and required gentlemen to take seats,

Mr. ADRAIN (A. L. Dem., N. J.) said that such receedings were disgraceful to the House.

Inughter.]
The colloquy between Messrs. Hickman and Sickles

Mr. McKEAN (Rep., N. Y.), elevating his voice

Mr. BRANCH, in a calm tone, expressed the hope hat all gentlemen would be seated.
Mr. HICKMAN, a refreshing quiet having been retored, explained what he had been aiming at, namely, o move a further amendment that the report of the committee of Thirty-three be postponed till Monday,

do what was right to centlemen on both sides, and that Mr. Hickman was in order in offering his amend

This was voted on, and disagreed to-56 against 132.

The motion to postpone till Saturday was nega-ived, 56 against 119; and that to postpone till to-mor-

The report was now before the House.

Mr. CORWIN (Rep., Ohio) did not propose to discuss any of the questions involved. He was sure the debate had become wearisome, and he did not suppose it possible there could be a change of the opinion of any gentleman. He desired to take up such measures wishout respect to their order, as they might be considered vital and of most importance, so that if gentlemen should tire with voting they could omit the comparatively immaterial propositions of the Committee.

Nearly one hour was consumed on points of order, oncerning what proposition should be first voted upon.

Mr. WASHRURNE (Rep., III) said paleads several.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) said nobody seemed o understand the question, and moved to adjourn, which was negatived; the vote being 64 against 110.

Mr. HICKMAN insisted that there be a call of the

Mr. POTTER moved to adjourn.

Mr. STANTON said Mr. Potter could not make the

tion, as he was not at his scat, as required by the

Mr. POTTER replied that that remark was unworthy

e gentleman.

Much confusion ensued throughout the proceedings

Much confusion chance throughout the proceedings.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Ohio), when his name was called, asked to be excused from voting; whereupon,

Mr. POTTER demanded the Yeas and Nays.

The SPEAKER said that no such motion could now

e entertained.

The motion to adjourn was disagreed to, only 53

voting in the affirmative.
After further dilatory proceedings,
Messrs. ASHLEY and WASHBURN (Wis.) severally moved to adjourn. Not carried.
Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) moved that when the

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) moved that when the House adjourn it be to Friday.

Mr. HARRIS (8. Am., Md.) said if to adjourn was simply to postpone this fight between the friends and foes of these measures until to-morrow, it would be better to go through with the fight now.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) replied that he had no dis

w likewise—17 against 112. The report was now before the House.

SPEAKER said he had always endeavored to

witness this disgraceful scene. [Renewed

Calls to order from the Republican side.

be bound by any agreement on the other side, but would insist on taking a vote according to the propo-

would traist on taking a vote according to the propositions as they stand on the journal.

Mr. CORWIN moved to postpone the vote on the first resolution in the zeries, reported by him as Chairman of the Committee, in order to consider that proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. HICKMAN successively moved a call of the Many adjustment site, but they were all voted Mr. CURTIS, in the course of his reply, said that murder came from the other side. The acts of assassins were not from the Republicans—the murderous ax against the Government was wielded by persons skulk-

Honse, adjournment, etc., but they were all down.

The question was stated as on Mr. Corwin's motion. Mr. BURNETT demanded the Yeas and Nays, say-ing if the declaratory resolution, as proposed, he post-poned, it would prevent a vote on the Crittenden

The SPEAKER did not seem to understand the

Mr. HASKIN was satisfied that a vote could not be taken to-night, and moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. CORWIN'S motion was disagreed to, and without proceeding further, at 8 o'clock the House adjourned. several States ever to be called into service by the Federal Government, except in subordination to the civil powers. The bill gave the President the united power over the Army and Navy, and enacted him to call into service 3,000,000 volunteers. The time has gone by to deal with theories, and the fact of Secession must be looked on as a reality. The revolution was reaceful, successful, and the result a confederated Government. Was it not better for us and our posterity to recognize that Government—not its independence, but the existing fact—and then treat with it, instead of involving and threatening the country with civil war?

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861. The Legislature adjourned yesterday morning. There some talk of an extra session if the events of the next few weeks are unfavorable to compromise.

New-Jersey Legislature.

Then Ton, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

The Legislature of New-Jerrey passed resolutions to-day to meet hereafter at 9 o clock a. m., and to adjourn size die on the 8th of March.

The Santa Fe Mail. INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861. The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 28th ult., ar-

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) said such a postpone-ment would be fatal to the bill, as the Senate would Business at Santa Fé was extremely dull, except in

ment would be fatal to the bill, as the Senate would not have time to act upon it.

The motion prevailed—100 agarast 74, as follows: YEAS—Mears Adams (Ky.), Adrain, Anderson (Mo.), Anderson (Ky.), Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bongry, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Bornett, Cambbell, H. S. Clark, Clark (Mo.), John Cochrane, Corwin, Cor. Craig (Mo.), Craige (M.C.), Davis (Md.), Laris (Mo.), Harris (Md.), Marnard, McClernard McKenty, McKnigot, McPherson, Millson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore, (Ky.), Moorhead, Morris (Hd.), Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Fryor, Quaries, John H. Reynolds, Riggs, Robinson (Hd.), Ruffin, Scranton, Sickles, Simms, Smith (N.C.), Stevenson, Stewart (Md.), Stewart (Pa.), Stokes, Stont, Stratton, Thayer, Thomas, Vallandiebarg, Vance, Verree, Webster, Winslow, Wood, Woodrob, Wright—100.

NAYS—Merers Adams (Mas.), Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Elighan, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Eufficion, Burlingame, Burris Bettefield Carey Carlow, Case, Coburn, Colfax, Conekrovisions, which commanded good prices and quick ales.

This mail came in with an escort of soldiers, and

The mean came in with an escort of soldiers, and their stock giving out was the cause of the delay. The weather on the Plains was fine and warm. Thousands of Indians were seen on the road and among them the Prince of Devils, Santaruk, the Kiowa chief. He offered the party no molestation. The conchief. He offered the party no molestation. The conductor says that the commanding officer treats Santarak as though he was a great friend to the whites, and for fear he will be shot by those whom he has injured, places a guard over him every night to protect him.

From California.

From California.

FORT KLARNEY, Feb. 26, 1861.

The California Pony Express passed here at 5½ o'clock this evening, with the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13—3:40 r. M.

More attachments have been issued against Taglie, McCabill & Co.

The Pony Express leaving St. Louis Jan. 23, and the one leaving St. Louis Jan. 26, reached San Francisco on the same day, the 10th inst. They arrived at Carson Valley within a few hours of each other. By the last express Eastern dispatches telegraphed from Carson Valley to San Francisco on the morning of the 9th inst., crossing the conjuent in ten days.

inst., crossing the continent in ten days.

The debate on the Union resolutions in each branch of the California Legislature has continued, and the Assembly has finally passed resolutions indorsing the Crittenden Compromise, and the views expressed by Breckinridge and Douglas in opposition to the use of

The Democratic papers urge the Senate to concur in The Democratic papers urge the Senate to concur in the resolution, which is regarded as an indication that the Douglas and Breckinridge wings of the Democratic party are to unite in one party, as it existed prior to Buchanan's Administration. Several more attempts have been made in the Assembly to concur in the Senate's resolution, fixing the 20th inst. for a Joint Convention to cleet a U.S. Senator, but each time without success. The Republicana and Brackinvides. without success. The Republicans and Breckinridge Democrats continue to act together in staving off an

amounts to a defeat.
The Yeas and Nays were ordered on Mr. Bingham's election.
Arrived 9th, steamer St. Louis, from New-York, via Valparaise Mr. HICKMAN (A. L. Dem., Pa.) rose to the question before the House, and commenced speaking,

Arrived 5th, steamer St. Louis, from New-York, via Valparaiso and Panama, bringing Ludy Frankiin as a passenger.

Also arrived 5th, ship Jacob Bell, Hong Kong; 10th, Eagle Wing, New-York,
Spoken per Eagle Wing, Dec. 15, the ship Syren, from Boston for this port; same day bark Snap Dragon, of New-York, from Baltimore for Acapulco: Dec. 16, 1st. 24 long, 369, ship Champion, Sampson, from this port for New-York.

Salled, 11th, steamer Golden Age for Panama, taking \$800,000 in treasure for New-York and \$16,000 for England. The principal part of the treasure is econogued to: Wells, Farge & Co., \$160,000; Mr. Davidson, \$16,000; Saiher & Church, \$96,000; Levi Strauss, \$53,000; Wm. T. Coleman, \$50,000; Messrs. Partit & Co., Laxard trease. B. F. Hasting, Futs & Raiston, and D. O. Mills, each about \$20,000.

The following are the passengers for New-York per lican side, and a spirited and hurried colloquy occurred between Messrs. Hickman and Sickles, who occupy different sides of the hall. Excitement everywhere

The following are the passengers for New-York per

gently understand what was going on.

Mr. HICKMAN, resuming, emphatically exclaimed he was not to be deterred from doing what he considered his duty by Mr. Sickles's call to order. He would not be put down by words coming from such a mouth. Mr. SICKLES as decidedly responded that the gentleman should be put down by the rules of the House. He had called him to order for conduct unbecoming in detaite.

O. Mills, each about \$30,000.
The following are the passengers for New-York perthe Golden Age:
Gen. James Wilson, John B. Beachey, H. T. Hastings, the Bar Dr. Anderson. J. V. Eldridge and Goodle, W. H. T. Flor and Gabily, Sirs. Charles LUI, Mrs. Relly and child, Mrs. Anderson and Infant, Mrs. J. P. Hall, Mrs. J. Goodrich, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Lander, Dr. Berron, U. S. A., Rodelick Finlay and son. Miss McLean, Chang and Eng and families, Mr. Franen, Mr. Jacobson, E. Schubart, D. Risenbaum, W. H. Stern, S. Coleman, A. Finder, Julius Cohen, Censtant Garing and wife, F. H. Hubley, J. Conrad. A. Birnbaum, the Hon. J. E. Holmes, L. Leon, Capt. Grang, Edwin May, J. Sands, and wife, G. Catnell, S. B. Carawell, H. Child, Miss. E. Moodey, Henry Mathews and wife, J. Charle, G. Moody and wife, J. Richardson Wilde, John Clarke, wife John Hook and family, S. B. Moorts, R. G. Moody and wife, J. Richardson Wilde, John Clarke, wife and family, H. H. Fossett, Rev. Mr. Patten, E. C. Herrick, Charles Maynard, R. J. Vandewster and wife, A. Howes, Medam Barbey, Patrick Hym., G. W. Jusies, J. Howes, Madam Barbey, Patrick Hym., G. W. Jusies, J. P. Wilson, B. H. Bunn, wife and family, G. W. Lichentheler, Business is loadvilve, and nothing has been done this week worth reporting in imported marchandise. The market for Wheat is active, and the sales extensive at \$1,800,418,500.

The ship Pagie Wing is chartered for England with Flour and He too was lendly called to order.

JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N.Y.) moved that the
alleries be cleared. [Laughter.] Not that the galcries were behaving badly, but he was unwilling they

100 th for export. Some Barley is selling for New-York at #1 10 ## 12 for very choice.

The ship Eagle-Wing is chartered for England with Flour and

The Otoe Indian Troubles.

The Otoc Indian Troubles.

NEMBERS CITY, Thesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

The communication from this place in regard to the Otoc Indians, published in the papers of the 21st, was erroneous. The Indian Agent, though long confined to his house by serious illness, has to the letter followed the instructions of the Department, which he will fearlessly continue to execute, although his own life and the peace of his family have been endangered by the lawless mob.

The Indians were uncomplaining until about thirty of them were induced by a few debased white men to come to this city, knowing the agent was unable to reach them. The whites were making threats, and not the Indians.

Later from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

Mr. Frost's mule train, consisting of five wagons, from St. Joseph for Pike's Peak, passed here early this morning, being the first of the season. The teams were in good condition. Weather clear and warm. The Central, Overland, and California and Pike's Peak Express coaches passed here at 8 a. m., with the following.

DESVER, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861. DESVER, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The mining prospects are daily improving, and quartz mills will soon be turning out considerable gold. Paying diggings are now being worked along the Platte, a short distance above this city.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

A proclamation has been issued convening Parliament on the 16th of March, for the dispatch of busi-

THE GEORGIA MUSKETS .- The ten cases of muskets seized by Superintendent Kennedy from the Monticello on the 22d January, he still retains poesession of, notwithstanding considerable bluster, and the seizure of vessels on the part of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and also strenuous exertions by Messrs. Lamar and Cromwell of this city to wrest them away. Our trouble seems to be that the real owners do not come forward and claim them. Mr. Kennedy has given bonds for the safe keeping of the arms, and we believe matters in other respects, retain their status que. Last Friday, Messrs. Lamar and Cromwell called on the Superintendent, but we believe the result of the interview was not specially satisfactory to those gentlemen. Gov. Brown soized the three New-York vessels a few hours after this visit.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) replied that he had no disposition to fillibuster; he merely desired that he and
his friends should have a vote on the several specific
propositions, but of which they thought, from the
course of Mr. Corwin, they were to be deprived.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., III.) said he wanted a vote
taken on the proposition submitted by himself.

Several unsuccessful motions were now made to adiourn. WASHINGTON DESCRIBED .- This is the title of a well got up book containing 240 pages descriptive of the Capital City, and very handy for the visitor to have with him, beside containing much useful information for the general reader.

-George W. King, who has kept a hotel at Oxford, Benton County, Indiana, and is now, together with two other men, confined in the county jail, on the charge of murdering one Doctor J. H. Rowe, writes to THE TRIBUNE for information as to the whereabouts of the said Dr. Rowe. Mr. King says Dr. R. left his hotel on the night of the 28th of August, 1859, clandestinely, in his debt. He left with a sorrel mare, and an old buggy painted green. Dr. Rowe is reported to be from Sussex County, New-Jersey, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in hight, dark whiskers and dark eyes. and is rather reserved in his manners. Mr. King offers \$50 reward for information as to his whereabouts, or \$200 for his return to Oxford, Benton Co., Indiana.

THE CHANGE IN MR. LINCOLN'S ROUTE

We lay before our readers a statement of the facts which are said to have led to the alteration of the programme of Mr. Lincoln's journey to Washington Though not strictly connected with the subject in hand, it may be stated that the original route, as planned by Gen. Scott, was for Mr. Lincoln to come by way of Pittsburgh, thence on by the Pennsylvania Central through Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, and thence to Washington, on the very train which he finally took. It is not necessary to go into the reasons why another programme was adopted. The matter of Mr. Lincoln's personal safety, however, was one that was never lost ight of, in fact precautions looking to this were taken verywhere.

The facts, as given by Superintendent Kennedy, are substantially as follows: The police authorities of Baltimore had come to the conclusion that there would be little demonstration of any kind during Mr. Lincoln'e passage through the city. Indeed, so firmly had they become convinced of this, and that there would be no riotous proceedings, that they had determined to employ a force of only twenty men for the special duty of attending to the route of the Presidential cortege through Baltimore. The reason alleged for this course was that they wished to demonstrate to the country and to the world the law-and-order character of the city.
This coming to the ears of Gen. Scott, he at upce us

clared that one of two things must be done: either military escort must be provided for Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore, or there must be a coup demain by which he should be brought through the city unknown to the populace. Under the circumstances, it was thought that the employment of a military escort might create undue excitement, and the cause of its being brought into requisition misinterpreted. The alternative of employing stratagem was therefore determined upon. A messenger-a civilian, and not a military man, carrying three or four letters from men high in position, and one from Gen. Scott, was therefore immediately dispatched to Philadelphia. He had an interview, and delivered his letters sometime toward midnight of last Thursday. It is not known that the fact was communicated to any other person than Mr. Lincoln on that night. Mr. Lincoln, therefore, was apprised of the deviation from the published plan of his journey before he left Philadelphia. The messenger then went on to make arrangements for the special train which conveved Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburg the next morning. Superintendent Kennedy, who had accompanied the

President in the special train from this city, took his leave on Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock. After calling on a few friends, he took the 11 p. m. train and returned to New-York. The next morning, on going to his office, he found several letters reciting the fact of the inadequacy of the police force ordered out for the reception at Baltimore. He determined to proceed thither, to induce, if possible, a change in the arrange ments. It so happened that he went on from Philadelphia in the very train which conveyed Mr. Lincoln, although he was not aware of it at the time. Arrived at Baltimore, he went to the Police Headquarters, on Holiday street, and learned that, yielding to the pressure of public opinion, the police authorities had determined to have out the whole force, though they still believed that twenty men would be ficient. "Nobody is going to turn out," said they; nobody will take any interest in the thing." Mr. Kennedy told them they would find the people of Baltimore very much interested, and that the full force would be needed; he had found it very convenient in New-York, and they would find it more necessary there.

At 10 o'clock a dispatch was received from John S.

Glddings, Railroad Superintendent, stating that Mr. Lincoln had gone to Washington. This was posted up on the newspaper bulletins; but the people pronounced it a hoax, and as designed to lessen the turnout. An other dispatch was shown, but this time from one of the Committee at Harrisburg, stating that Mr. Lincoln was there, and would start at 9 o'clock for Baltimore. Other dispatches came, but no one was believed but this. One came from Washington stating that Mr. Lincoln had arrived. But this was discredited, and looked upon as a plan to diminish the crowd, which was one of the largest ever assembled in the Monn mental City. Franklin street, Center street, North street, and in the neighborhood of Battle Monument. was one dense mass of human beings. Mr. Lincoln never received any invitation to visit Baltimore. The Committees from that city all arrived in Harrisburg after Mr. Lincoln had departed. It should be said that no disguise of any sort was adopted by Mr. Lincoln all reports to that effect being entirely false.

The Fall River steamboat line to Boston announce that the hour of departure of their boats will be changed, on Thursday next, to 5 p. m., from this city

HIGHLY INTERESTING RUMOR,-We learn from an thority indisputable that a gentleman, highly distinguished, and a prominent member of the Virginia Convention, emphatically asserted to a friend, with whom he was in conversation about the crisis—"Go home and tell your people all is well, and that the Fourth of July will be celebrated under the stars and stripes."—

Norfolk Herald, Feb. 25.

PRESENT FOR COL. CORCORAN OF THE 69TH REGI-MENT.—The Irish citizens of San Francisco have pre-pared a large and beautiful medal of gold, on each side of which is set round an enameled wreath of sham-rock, and on one side an inscription which tells its own story. It reads as follows:

Presented to the 69th Regiment N. Y. S. M. by the Irishmet of San Francisco, Cal., in approval of the manly course pursue by the regiment in refusing to take part in the demonstration is favor of the Prince of Wales during his visit to New-York. San Francisco, Jan 1, 1861.

Francisco, Jan 1, 1861.
On the reverse, the medal has the flag of the Union, a rising sun, and the motto "Erin go Brugh." Col. Corcorun, as the representative of the regiment, will of course, be the recipient of this beautiful gift.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph. BALTIMORS, Feb. 26.—FLOUR dull; Ohio and Howard street \$5 574. WHEAT firm. Corn lower with a declining tendency; Mired \$5 5584: Yellow 158 2500. Provisions dull but unchanged. Coffee firm at 124 213c. WHISKY higher. PHILAPRIPHIA, Feb. 26.—FLOUR firm and scarce at \$5 25. WHEAT declining; Red \$1 25781 32; White \$1 457 \$1 50. Corn dull at 58 250c. Cornel 12 273c. WHISKY dull at 174 25 18c.

ISC.

NEW-OBLEANS, Feb. 26.—COTTON—Sales to day, 3,000 bales;
NEW-OBLEANS, Feb. 26.—COTTON—Sales to day, 3,000 bales;
Middling, 19; Øilije; sales of the past three days, 30,000 bales;
receipts of the three days, 25,000, against 39,000 bales during the
same period last year, receipts less than last year, 197,000 bales;
do, at all Southern peris, 661,660 bales. Stoan buyant at 4; Ø50;
MOLASSER, 24,272.

EXCREMINATI, Feb. 26.—FLOUR generally unchanged. WRIEFT
164c, but holders ask 144c at the close. Bacon in better demand; Shoulders, 7;c.; Sides, 9; 2610;e., and holders demands
an advance of judge. Laker dull.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The footings of our Bank statement for the past week are as-

1861 THE PENNSYLVANIA 1861

GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.

GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.

The capacity of the Road is now equal to any in the countryTHE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.

Office No. 1 Astor Honse, corner of Vesey at.

Facilities for the transportation of Passenpers to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Pani, Nashville, Memphis, Naworleans, and all other towns in the West, North-West, and South-West, are unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any route. Through trains for the West Leave New York (foot of Courilands-st.)—Morning Express, 7 a. m.: Evening Express, 6 p. m.
Sleeping and smoking-cars on all the trains.

Fate always as low, and the time as quick, as by any other route.

Fare always as low, and the time as quick, as by any other route.

By this route, Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indians, Hilmois, Wisconsin, Lowa, or Missouri, by RAILROAD DIRECT, or to any port on the navigable rivers of the West, by steamers from Pittsburgh and from any point of the West, by steamers from Pittsburgh and from any point of the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are stall times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers intrusting the transportation of their Fright to this Company, can reight to the Company, can reight the onlidence on its speedy trainit.

This Company also maintains an Emigrant Accommodation Line by which parties emigrating Westward enjoy a cheery and comfortable mode of conveyance at one-half the first-class rates of face. J. L. ELLIOTT, Passenger Agent, No. I Astor House, LEECH & Co., Freight Agents,

No. 1 Astor House, and No. 1 South William-st.

McDONALD & BISCHOFF, Emigrant Agents,

ENOCH LEWIS, General Sup't, Altoons, Fa.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE, A TO LET, or EXCHANGE for improved City Property.
A fine HOUSE and STABLE, with 11 Lots of Ground, situation on the corner of Green and Bunkwick-ara. Williamshurgh, about 25 minutes by Gars from the Ferry. The Grounds are well laid out with Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, &c. Apply to W. W. BROWER, No. 3 Coenties slip, New-York.